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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

EUROPE USING MORE AMERICAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OFFICES ABROAD

<u>Location</u>	<u>Territory covered</u>
London	United Kingdom
Berlin	Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria
Belgrade	Danube Basin
Marseille	Mediterranean Basin
Shanghai	China and Japan
Buenos Aires	Argentina and contiguous countries
Pretoria	South Africa
Sydney	Australia and New Zealand

In addition the Bureau maintains the following commodity specialists abroad

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Territory covered</u>
Cotton	Kobe	Japan
Cotton	Cairo	Egypt and Sudan
Cotton	Havre	Europe
Fruit	London	Europe
Tobacco	Berlin	Europe

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

European winter wheat areas and crop conditions

Reports on the condition of the winter sown grains in Europe continue mostly unchanged with unfavorable reports from France and some drought in Apulia, Italy, according to Agricultural Attache L. V. Steere at Berlin. The International Institute of Agriculture reports the winter wheat acreage in Germany sown up to December 1 at 4,324,000 acres. Comparable data for 1930 are not available in this office, but the total winter wheat acreage was 3,995,000. Since that estimate was issued in September, it is presumably acreage harvested.

The countries in southeastern Europe appear to have decreased the winter wheat acreage. Agricultural Attache Michael at Belgrade reports the winter wheat acreage sown in Rumania up to December 1, 1930, at 5,508,000 acres compared with 5,954,000 acres sown up to December 1, 1929. The winter acreage in Yugoslavia is estimated at 5,189,000 acres compared with 5,245,000 acres in 1930. The acreage in Bulgaria shows an increase, being estimated at 2,908,000 acres against 2,875,000 acres last year. The winter acreage in Hungary is 3,954,000 acres. The estimate of the winter acreage in 1930 is not available, but the total acreage was 4,071,000 acres. Spring acreage during the past few years has ranged between 48,000 to 60,000 acres.

Wheat production in 1930

The 1930 world wheat production excluding Russia and China is now estimated at 3,778,000,000 bushels compared with 3,498,000,000 bushels in 1929. The summary production table is given on page 76. The 1930 grain crops in Russia are officially estimated at 96,300,000 short tons compared with 79,000,000 short tons in 1929, according to a cable received from Mr. Steere at Berlin. The estimates for the individual grains were not given in this report. Procurements of grain up to January 1 amounted to 90 per cent of the plan for the year.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat, including flour, from the United States, July 1, 1930, to January 3, 1931, were 87,656,000 bushels compared with 93,429,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended January 3, 1931 were 1,046,000 bushels compared with 2,635,000 bushels during the same period in 1929-30.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on January 2, 1931 were 154,288,000 bushels compared with 154,648,000 bushels on January 3, 1930. Receipts of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1 to January 2 were 116,705,000 bushels compared with 82,239,000 bushels in the same period last season. Shipments to January 2 were 116,210,000 bushels compared with 82,106,000 bushels last year. Receipts at Vancouver during the season to January 2 were 35,957,000 bushels and shipments were 30,491,000 bushels compared with 22,793,000 and 16,541,000 bushels, respectively, during the same period last season.

Australia

The surplus wheat in Australia available for export during 1931 or for carryover at the end of the year is reported by Agricultural Commissioner Paxton at Sydney to be estimated unofficially at 140,000,000 bushels. That figure includes both old and new crop wheat. An unofficial production estimate for this year of 190,000,000 bushels also is forwarded by Mr. Paxton. The official estimate released in December, 1930, stood at 214,780,000 bushels. A large proportion of the new crop is reported to be below the f. a. q. standard as a result of rain damage.

The Commonwealth Bank is now advancing 30 to 34 cents per bushel to wheat growers at country stations through the cooperatives and authorized dealers, Mr. Paxton reports. A government announcement of December 4, 1930, forwarded by Consul General Tredwell at Sydney stated that the Bank was prepared to advance 36 cents per bushel at country points. The Australian Wheat Marketing Act of 1930 announced a guaranteed price of 73 cents per bushel. Of that amount, 49 cents was to be advanced by the Bank on the basis of f. a. q. quality, f. o. b. country stations. The government, however, failed to secure funds to meet the whole guaranteed price, and the amounts forthcoming from the Bank have been reduced.

Foreign Market conditionsEurope

Continental grain markets have shown a firmer tendency since the beginning of the new year, although business has been limited, according to Mr. Steere at Berlin. Antwerp reports a firm tendency and a good turn-over in hard winter and Plate wheats. The market at Amsterdam is also steadier. The Italian wheat market is dull but prices, however, are steadier and a revival of demand is expected soon. Offers of wheat in

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Germany are restricted and with a rather good mill demand prices have been advancing during the past week. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin advanced from \$1.62 per bushel on December 31 to \$1.68 on January 7. Domestic rye at Berlin was quoted at 95 cents per bushel on both dates.

Shanghai

Flour mills at Shanghai were operating largely on foreign wheat early in January, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Reduced prices for flour lowered the value of the output, but the volume of business was good. The mills appeared to be well supplied with Australian wheat, but there was some need of Canadian or American wheat for blending. The value of silver continued weak, making wheat purchases very speculative, as a result of exchange fluctuations. During December 50,000 tons of Canadian wheat were contracted for at gold \$20.00 to \$21.50 per ton c.i.f. American quotations were higher. No purchases of American or Australian wheat were reported during December. There is some possibility of additional purchases of 100,000 tons of Canadian or American wheat, but exchange conditions do not favor the transaction. It is essential that the value of silver improve if China is to buy foreign wheat and flour at substantially higher gold prices.

Tientsin

The Tientsin flour market was firmer during December than had been anticipated, and at the end of the month the prospects for sale of American flour were very favorable, according to a cable from Consul General Gauss at Tientsin. The probability of decreased production at local mills after the end of January due to the inability of millers to obtain increased supplies of native wheat until the rivers and canals are opened in the spring prompted local importers to continue to place buying orders in the United States. It is reported that orders placed in the United States for February shipment total approximately 400,000 barrels. It is reasonable to assume, however, that if flour prices stiffen in the United States, and if the value of silver continues its unprecedented downward trend, the local market will be seriously affected and sales will be slow during the consequent period of adjustment.

The arrivals of wheat flour at Tientsin during December were 271,000 barrels, arriving as follows: From the United States, 81,500 barrels; Canada, 30,500 barrels; Japan, 59,000 barrels; and from Shanghai, 100,000 barrels. The arrivals during November were 365,000 barrels from the following countries: United States, 157,500 barrels; Canada, 1,000

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

barrels; Japan, 121,250 barrels; Shanghai, 84,250 barrels; and from Manchuria 1,000 barrels. The production of flour at Tientsin mills during December was 185,000 barrels compared with 198,750 barrels during November. The average wholesale price of wheat flour per barrel at Tientsin mills on December 31 follow with prices on November 30 given within parenthesis: American \$3.30 (\$3.56), Canadian \$3.02 (\$3.29), Japanese \$3.03 (\$3.45), Shanghai milled \$3.40 (\$3.50), and Tientsin milled \$3.60 (\$3.94).

Wheat prices

During the past week May futures in United States markets have shown a rising tendency. On January 12, they closed at approximately 83 cents per bushel compared with 81 cents for December 31, and there were similar advances at both Kansas City and Minneapolis where May futures closed at 74 and 79 cents per bushel respectively compared with 73 and 76 cents on December 31. The greatest part of the advance took place since January 7, and prices have risen above the levels at which the Grain Stabilization Corporation announced that it would support the market. July futures, though well below May futures, have shown some tendency to rise, but their day-to-day fluctuations have been quite different from those of the May futures. On January 12, July futures at Chicago closed at approximately 66-1/2 cents per bushel compared with 66-1/4 cents on January 3. On January 5, however, they closed at 64-3/8 cents per bushel, the lowest close of any of the intervening days. In foreign markets there has been a slight upward tendency in prices since the end of December. On January 12, May futures at Winnipeg closed at 57 cents per bushel compared with 62 cents on December 31. Cash prices at the principal United States markets were nearly all at practically the same levels during the week ending January 9 as during the previous week, the weighted average price of all classes and grades at six markets being 71 cents per bushel each of these previous weeks. See tables, pages 76 and 77.

Rye acreage and production

The winter rye acreage sown in Germany up to December 1 is estimated at 10,379,000 acres, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. A comparable figure for last year is not available in this office, but the estimate of the total winter acreage was 11,450,000 acres. The area sown in Rumania up to December 1 is estimated at 695,000 acres compared with 752,000 acres sown up to December 1, 1929. The area sown in Bulgaria is estimated at 583,000 acres compared with 541,000 acres last year. The 1930 world rye production, exclusive of Russia and China, is placed at 1,012,000,000 bushels, according to the first preliminary estimate, as compared with 1,013,000,000 bushels in 1929 and 976,000,000 bushels in 1928. The summary production table is given on page 76.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FEED GRAINSCorn

The 1930 production of corn in 17 countries so far reported totals 2,738,777,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 20 per cent from the production in those countries last year. Both the United States and the 9 European countries as a whole which have so far reported show a production a little below 80 per cent of the 1929 harvest. See corn production table, page 78.

There was a marked reaction to warm, rainy weather in Argentina during the week ended January 5, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature for the corn zone was 3° above normal, while the precipitation was nearly four times the normal amount. The total of 3.8 inches is the heaviest weekly rainfall reported from the corn zone since the publication of Argentine data by the United States Weather Bureau in April, 1923. It is during December and January that abundant rainfall is needed for the growing corn in Argentina.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 51,533,000 bushels, an increase of 18.3 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. There were practically no exports of corn from the United States during the week ended January 3, while Argentine shipments dropped below 3,000,000 bushels, the smallest weekly export since the beginning of July. See corn trade table, page 79.

United States corn prices declined slightly during the week ended January 2. No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago and May futures declined one cent to 63 and 63 cents, respectively, being 22 and 28 cents below the corresponding prices for last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for January and February delivery dropped 2 cents to 30 and 31 cents, respectively, compared with more than 70 cents for the corresponding prices last year. See table showing corn prices, page 30.

Barley

The area sown to winter barley in Germany by December 1 for the 1931 harvest is reported as 494,000 acres. This is slightly more than the winter acreage last year. The area sown to winter barley in Bulgaria is estimated at 514,000 acres compared with 485,000 acres last year, and is the largest area on record sown up to that time of the year. In Rumania the area sown by December 1 is reported at 239,000 acres compared with 323,000 acres by that date last year.

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The 1930 barley production in 38 countries so far reported, which in 1929 raised 85.6 per cent of the estimated world total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 1,428,589,000 bushels, a decrease of 4.5 per cent from the production of those countries last year. The production in the 26 European countries reported is 89 per cent of the 1929 harvest. There has been an increase in the earlier estimate for Scotland. The total for the Asiatic countries, including an increase of nearly 1,200,000 bushels in the estimate for Chosen, is 5.3 per cent below that of the preceding year. See barley production table, page 78.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 59,303,000 bushels, a decrease of 23.3 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended January 3 were the smallest weekly shipment since June, while prices declined slightly, averaging about 16 cents below the corresponding prices for last year. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 79 and 80.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on January 2 amounted to 20,498,000 bushels compared with 23,597,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, August 1 - January 2, amounted to 11,788,000 bushels compared with 14,324,000 bushels during that period of 1929-30. Shipments of barley from those ports totaled 11,494,000 bushels against only 4,353,000 bushels during that period of the preceding year.

Oats

The 1930 production of oats in the 33 countries so far reported, which in 1929 raised more than 96 per cent of the estimated world total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 3,571,173,000 bushels, a decrease of 2 per cent from the production in those countries last year. In the North American countries the production was 21.5 per cent above that of the preceding year, while in the 25 European countries reported, including an increase in the previous estimate for Scotland, there was a net decrease of nearly 20 per cent from the harvest in 1929. See oats production table, page 78.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 23,775,000 bushels, an increase of 47.5 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Exports of oats from the United States during the week ended January 3 continued negligible, while prices

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

declined slightly, averaging about 13 cents below the corresponding prices, for last year. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 79 and 80 .

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on January 2 amounted to 10,786,000 bushels compared with 15,563,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, August 1 - January 2, amounted to 7,970,000 bushels compared with 2,655,000 bushels during that period of 1929-30. Shipments of oats from those ports totaled 8,402,000 bushels against 5,848,000 bushels during that period of the preceding year.

RICE

There was little change in the Oriental rice situation during the month ended January 7, according to cabled advices of that date from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Indications are that China has a large crop. The Wuhu center surplus district reports a bumper crop but a weak demand from Shanghai and south China as a result of exceptionally good local crops. There was no business at Shanghai in Saigon rice, which was being quoted at the equivalent of 1.36 cents per pound c.i.f. Shanghai wholesale prices were steady. Reports from 30 missionaries in central and south China were quoted in an earlier cable as confirming a general situation of good to excellent yields of rice this season. Many comment on better conditions of farmers due to the good harvest. It appears, however, that some damage and loss is still being experienced from the operations of irregular military units. The Japanese cleaned rice crop is placed at 20,420,000,000 pounds with prices improved since October. The Japanese crop in 1929 was placed at about 18,763,000,000 pounds.

COTTONWeavers locked out in England

A lock-out in the cotton weaving industry is due Monday, January 19, which it is estimated will affect about 180,000 weavers, according to a cable received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Attache Foley at London. The lock-out will be in the entire industry controlled by the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and is approved by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. A lock-out of about 25,000 weavers in Burnley became effective January 12. The trouble was brought about by the refusal of the employees to agree to the so-called 8-loom-to-the-weaver system demanded by the employers.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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The cotton textile situation in China

Prices of domestic cotton and cotton yarn in China have recently advanced due to the decline of silver and, in the case of raw cotton, to the smaller arrivals, according to a cable received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. The advance in yarn prices, however, has not been comparable with the advance in the prices of foreign cotton and the buying of foreign cotton is temporarily quiet. Arrivals of American cotton have been large. This, together with commitments, gives the mills a supply up to April at least and the demand for American cotton at present is very quiet.

Spinning operations in the Japanese owned mills are active and the movement of yarn from mills as well as the stocks on hand are quite satisfactory. Japanese mills continue to be sold out well forward and should be in the market again for substantial amounts of raw cotton from the current crop. There is an active demand for piece goods in stock, but due to the present rate of exchange and the higher tariff, prices in many lines must advance considerably before replacements can be made. The new piece goods tariff will doubtless stimulate the local weaving industry and consequently the outlook for higher count yarns. More peaceful social conditions is another favorable factor in the textile situation. The new low level of the silver exchange is a speculative factor in the outlook and as a result of the unfavorable exchange, requirements for American cotton may be curtailed. High count yarn prices may be rather slow in adjusting to the lower silver exchange.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTSBritish prune market steady

The London demand for California prunes is very steady and the volume of trading is large for this season of the year, according to a cable received from Mr. Motz, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Prices during December were steady, the larger sizes particularly remaining firm. Prices quoted for future shipments are in general higher than ruling spot quotations. There is special interest in Oregon prunes which, at their present quotations, are considered to be excellent values against California fruit of corresponding size. The Liverpool prune market is strong for the larger sizes. Supplies are limited and buyers are having difficulty in covering immediate requirements. The smaller sizes are moving steadily at firm rates. Stocks of prunes in London on December 31 were estimated at 1,330 short tons as against 1,628 short tons on the corresponding date in 1929.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Smaller crop of Mediterranean raisins and currants

The total production of raisins and currants in the Mediterranean Basin for 1930 is now estimated at 218,400 short tons as compared with 226,200 short tons during 1929, according to a cable received from Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille. This represents a reduction of about 10,000 short tons as compared with the corresponding estimate made early in December and is the result mainly of a downward revision of the Greek currant estimate which is now placed at 155,000 short tons. Stocks on hand for export on January 1 of this year as compared with those on hand on the corresponding date last year were as follows: Valencia raisins, 91 per cent; Malaga raisins, 52 per cent; Smyrna raisins, 65 per cent; Greek Sultanas, exhausted, and Greek currants, somewhat above those on hand last year.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Seasonal decline begins in butter prices in European markets

The usual decline in prices of butter following the Christmas holidays is indicated by quotations as of January 8 on the principal European markets. The Copenhagen official quotation declined during the week ending on that date from the equivalent of 27.7 cents a pound to 26.5 cents, the Berlin official quotation from 30.5 cents to 29.0 cents, and London quotations declined on an average of about 1 cent a pound. Finest New Zealand salted was equivalent on January 8 to 25.2 cents against 25.6 cents a week earlier. The New York quotation on 92 score remained unchanged at 28.5 cents. The margin in favor of domestic prices although slightly widened was still unusually narrow for this time of year, amounting to 2 cents over Copenhagen and 3.3 cents over New Zealand butter in London. Shipments afloat from the Southern Hemisphere as of January 1 continued heavy. The volume of shipments in comparison with that of closely comparable dates in recent years is as follows:

BUTTER: Shipments afloat from Southern Hemisphere sources,
January 1, 1931, with comparisons.

Country	Jan. 5, 1929	Jan. 4, 1930	Jan. 1, 1931
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
New Zealand	31,360,000	20,328,000	27,216,000
Australia	10,752,000	10,696,000	15,120,000
Argentina	2,688,000	2,016,000	2,912,000
Total	44,800,000	33,040,000	45,248,000

EUROPE USING MORE AMERICAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

In the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany Czechoslovakia, and Austria the consumption of tobacco products is increasing, according to a recent report from J. B. Hutson, Tobacco Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In general, the tendencies for cigarette consumption to increase and for the consumption of pipe and chewing tobacco to decline, noted in recent years, are continuing. These changes have resulted in increases in consumption of American-grown flue-cured tobacco, particularly in the United Kingdom, and decreases in the consumption of American-grown fire-cured tobacco. The substitution of home-grown tobacco in the Continental countries and of colonial-grown tobacco in the United Kingdom for American grown fire-cured tobacco has also contributed to the decline in the consumption of the latter types. However, it does not now appear that this substitution will be greatly increased in the immediate future. Such further declines as are experienced in the consumption of the fire-cured types in the immediate future will probably be due largely to decreases in the consumption of chewing and pipe tobacco.

The demand for tobacco was especially good in northern Continental Europe late in 1930, due partly to the unusual activity of tobacco manufacturing plants in Germany in anticipation of increased taxes. The activity of these plants, however, was expected to be substantially reduced early in 1931 with the coming into effect of increased taxes. Should the unusual activity of recent weeks stimulate large movements of tobacco to northern Europe, supplies might become large temporarily. However, it is not thought that the tax increases will result in any drastic changes in the consumption of American-grown tobacco in Germany. The recent changes are more favorable to American-grown tobacco than those made a year earlier. The new measure, effective January 1, provided for an increase in the "import duty" on leaf tobacco from the present rate of 8.7 cents to 21.6 cents per pound. The "production tax" on tobacco used in manufacturing cigarettes will be reduced from 54 cents to 48.7 cents per pound. The "stamp tax" on cigarettes, however, will be increased from 33 per cent of the retail price to 38 per cent, and on cigars, from 20 to 23 per cent of the retail price. The "stamp tax" on smoking mixtures will be increased from 33 to 35 per cent of the retail price for fine cut, in which 50 per cent or more domestic grown tobacco is used, but it will be reduced from 60 per cent to 35 per cent of the retail price for fine cut, in which less than 50 per cent domestic grown tobacco is used.

Flue-cured types

In the United Kingdom, American-grown flue-cured tobacco is used largely in cigarettes and in spite of the intensive advertising campaigns of recent years, designed to stimulate the consumption of cigarettes made from colonial-grown tobacco, little headway appears to have been made in displacing American flue-cured types. The consumption of these types of

EUROPE USING MORE AMERICAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO, CONT'D

tobacco has increased at a rapid rate in the United Kingdom in recent years, and during the past year manufacturing plants in the United Kingdom used approximately one-fourth of the total world consumption. It is estimated that approximately 70 per cent of all tobacco consumed in the United Kingdom in 1930 consisted of American-grown flue-cured tobacco. The exports of cigarettes made in the United Kingdom in which American-grown flue-cured tobacco is used has increased substantially in recent years. The recognition of this fact may serve to further stimulate the introduction of blends in which these types are used in other countries.

In the other countries mentioned above, American-grown flue-cured tobacco is used largely in pipe mixtures, but also to a small extent in cigarettes. However, the bulk of the cigarettes consumed in these countries are made from tobacco grown in Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. Some progress is being made in the introduction of cigarettes made from American-grown tobacco, but in recent years the increase in the quantity of the flue-cured types consumed in cigarettes in these countries appears to have but little more than offset the decrease in quantity consumed in pipe mixtures.

Fire-cured types

As already noted, the decline in the consumption of American-grown fire-cured tobacco in recent years has been due partly to decreases in the consumption of pipe and chewing tobacco and partly to the substitution of other types of tobacco. The latest available data indicate but little, if any, slackening in the rate of decline in the consumption of pipe and chewing tobacco. The changes that have already taken place have been moderate and only moderate changes are expected in the immediate future.

In the countries listed above, fire cured tobacco is used in chewing tobacco, smoking mixtures, and to a lesser extent in cigars. In recent years increasing quantities of other tobaccos have been substituted for American-grown tobacco in all of these products. However, difficulties have been experienced in finding, in other tobaccos, "spinners" comparable with American spinners and in duplicating the aroma of American fire-cured tobacco. Consequently considerable quantities of Kentucky and Tennessee and Virginia fire-cured tobacco are still used in these products, and it is probable that the substitution will not be greatly increased in the immediate future unless rapid progress is made in changing the aroma or in improving the elasticity of foreign growths. In fact, it is possible that there may be a reversion to former mixtures in the case of some products. In this connection, it is interesting to note that in the Netherlands, where large quantities of American-grown fire-cured tobacco is used in smoking mixtures, the exports of these products have substantially increased in recent years.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	809,668	914,876	809,176	850,965	105.2
Canada	197,119	403,714	566,726	304,520	395,854	130.0
Mexico	b/ 11,481	11,030	11,031	11,333	11,274	99.5
Total N.America (3) ..	898,708	1,224,472	1,492,633	1,125,029	1,258,093	111.8
Europe (26)	1,328,027	1,226,391	1,393,534	1,421,615	1,346,682	94.7
North Africa (4)	92,047	100,837	107,784	122,451	99,686	81.4
Asia, (5)	389,374	393,615	339,160	378,960	446,209	117.7
Total N.Hemis.(38) ..	2,708,156	2,950,365	3,333,111	3,048,055	3,150,670	103.4
Total S.Hemis.(4)	243,834	372,731	516,183	301,368	498,797	165.5
Total above coun.(42)	2,951,990	3,323,096	3,849,294	3,349,423	3,649,467	109.0
Est.world total ex.						
Russia and China ..	3,041,000	3,454,000	3,976,000	3,498,000	3,778,000	108.0
RYE						
United States	36,093	54,793	43,366	41,911	50,234	119.9
Canada	2,094	14,778	14,618	13,161	22,286	169.3
Europe (23)	975,367	799,659	898,265	943,443	919,325	97.4
North Africa (2)	39	31	92	79	65	82.3
Total N.Hemis.(27) ..	1,013,593	869,261	956,341	998,594	991,910	99.3
Est.world total ex.						
Russia and China ..	1,025,000	884,000	976,000	1,013,000	1,012,000	99.9

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1928	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Dec. 6	136	73	129	67	138	—	149	65	149	—	—	—
13	129	70	122	64	131	—	140	60	140	74	—	—
20	132	67	124	62	133	73	142	57	139	68	—	—
27	136	63	129	58	138	71	148	56	144	63	—	—
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Jan. 3	133	66	126	60	134	73	145	60	144	64	—	—
10	132	66	124	60	132	73	141	57	140	64	—	—
17	129	—	122	—	129	—	136	—	137	—	—	—
24	123	—	121	—	129	—	134	—	137	—	—	—
31	124	—	117	—	124	—	131	—	133	—	—	—

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

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Foreign Crops and Markets

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WHEAT: Closing prices on May futures

	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Nov. 20	134	77	127	71	135	72	143	66	144	74	b/118	b/ 59
27	c/135	c/ 80	c/128	c/ 73	c/135	c/ 74	c/144	c/ 67	c/144	c/ 30	b/120	d/ 64
Dec. 4	138	81	130	73	137	75	149	65	149	77	b/126	d/ 63
11	133	81	126	73	133	76	143	62	140	73	d/120	d/ 61
18	129	81	122	73	129	76	138	58	139	70	d/121	d/ 57
25	136	e/ 82	139	e/ 73	136	e/76	146	e/55	148	e/ 63	d/128	d/ 51
31	135	81	127	73	134	76	146	54	148	62	d/128	d/ 49
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Jan. 8	132	82	125	74	132	77	141	57	142	64	d/122	d/ 52
15	127		120		127		132		138		119	
22	123		121		128		135		137		119	
29	120		114		120		126		132		118	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ February futures. c/ Wednesday's prices. d/ March futures.

e/ Price is for Dec. 24.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Nov. 21	123	68	120	68	130	73	119	68	129	83	121	68
28	125	73	121	70	132	78	121	74	132	84	125	70
Dec. 5	130	73	125	71	138	78	128	75	138	84	122	70
12	122	74	120	72	130	79	124	76	132	85	124	68
19	120	73	118	71	128	77	119	73	132	81	122	66
26	123	72	122	70	132	76	122	72	135	82	124	65
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Jan. 2	126	71	125	69	136	75	124	72	137	81	126	66
9	123	71	121	69	133	75	122	72	136	78	126	
16	121		118		131		118		134		123	
23	122		118		131		119		133		123	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,132	2,081,048	79.6
Total N.America (3)...	2,863,023	2,849,194	2,909,682	2,678,946	2,137,996	79.8
Europe (9).....	534,461	440,216	349,501	661,130	528,171	79.9
Africa (4).....	5,526	10,111	12,120	13,010	11,874	91.3
Manchuria.....	b/ 39,000	102,041	68,532	63,446	60,736	95.7
Total above coun.(17)	3,442,010	3,401,562	3,339,835	3,416,532	2,738,777	80.2
Est.world total excl. Russia.....	4,138,000	4,347,000	4,280,000	4,338,000		
BARLEY						
United States.....	184,812	265,882	357,487	302,892	325,893	107.6
Total N.America (2)...	230,087	362,820	493,878	405,205	463,856	114.5
Europe, 25 countries prev. rept'd & unchanged....	679,019	641,125	725,862	811,259	722,127	89.0
Scotland, revised.....	7,173	4,387	4,807	4,713	4,433	94.1
Total Europe (26)....	686,192	645,512	730,669	815,972	726,560	89.0
North Africa (4).....	103,667	90,972	111,271	111,548	80,620	72.3
Asia, 3 countries prev. rept'd. & unchanged....	102,384	99,852	97,327	106,626	96,704	90.7
Chosen, revised.....	32,243	35,312	34,157	37,612	39,847	105.9
Total Asia (4).....	134,627	135,164	131,484	144,238	136,551	94.7
Total N.Hemis.(36)...	1,154,573	1,234,468	1,473,302	1,476,963	1,407,587	95.3
Southern Hemis. (2)...	5,669	15,368	18,189	18,228	21,002	115.2
Total above countries (38).....	1,160,242	1,249,836	1,491,491	1,495,191	1,428,589	95.5
Est.world total excl. Russia and China....	1,424,000	1,483,000	1,703,000	1,747,000		
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,228,369	1,402,026	114.1
Total N.America (2)...	1,517,077	1,649,789	1,919,820	1,526,885	1,858,004	121.5
Europe, 24 coun.prev. rept'd. and unchanged.	1,815,041	1,633,475	1,765,797	1,962,350	1,573,520	80.2
Scotland, revised.....	44,507	43,400	49,230	52,850	45,290	85.7
Total Europe (25)....	1,859,548	1,676,875	1,815,027	2,015,200	1,618,810	80.3
North Africa (3).....	17,631	13,598	18,727	21,643	17,745	82.0
Syria and Lebanon.....	b/ 175	1,215	522	718	551	76.7
Total N.Hemis.(31)...	3,394,431	3,341,477	3,754,146	3,566,446	3,495,110	98.0
Southern Hemis. (2)...	63,907	58,242	73,016	78,582	76,063	96.8
Total above countries (33).....	3,458,338	3,399,719	3,827,162	3,645,028	3,571,173	98.0
Est.world total excl. Russia and China....	3,601,000	3,526,000	3,961,000	3,784,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Jan. 3	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States..	56,996	21,544	143	390	42	Jan. 3	17,563	5,752
Canada	38,668	6,396				Nov. 30	5,501	1,810
Argentina.....	8,591	5,990	c/ 283	c/ 17		Dec. 27	c/ 3,300	c/ 3,358
Danub. coun. c/.	19,408	66,092	2,608	2,133		Dec. 27	50,992	48,383
Total.....	123,663	100,022					77,356	59,303
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States..	16,251	7,966	7	1	2	Jan. 3	5,918	1,635
Canada.....	19,927	4,694				Nov. 30	3,095	2,865
Argentina.....	25,690	20,181	c/ 546	c/ 478		Dec. 27	c/ 6,240	c/ 17,374
Danub. coun. c/.	49	1,453	39	49		Dec. 27	868	1,901
Total.....	61,917	34,294					16,121	23,775
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Jan. 3	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>November 1</u>								
United States..	41,594	8,526	9	5	3	Jan. 3	1,348	1,658
Danub. coun. c/.	531	49,817	540	849		Dec. 27	8,049	5,246
Argentina.....	203,071	c/ 173,155	c/ 4,954	c/ 4,965	c/ 2,972	Jan. 3	30,679	c/ 41,800
Union of South Africa d/.....	22,457	30,120	0	43		Dec. 27	3,471	2,829
Total.....	267,653	261,618					43,547	51,533
United States imports.....	349	1,262					Nov. 58	Nov. 298

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats
and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 10....	99	90	96	84	89	48	91	49	48	37	61	53
17....	95	82	93	78	88	44	89	46	46	36	58	49
24 ...	92	81	92	78	84	42	86	44	45	36	56	52
31 ...	91	76	92	76	84	40	86	42	46	36	59	51
Nov. 7 ...	90	70	89	73	80	36	82	38	45	32	60	46
14 ...	85	70	86	73	73	35	75	36	43	31	58	46
21 ...	92	69	89	71	78	33	74	34	46	32	61	49
28 ...	87	74	88	76	75	35	71	38	45	35	61	49
Dec. 5 ...	88	75	90	76	75	36	73	40	46	36	62	52
12 ...	88	72	90	77	74	36	72	39	45	35	60	47
19 ...	87	69	90	69	73	34	71	36	44	32	58	45
26 ...	89	64	96	69	73	32	71	33	46	32	59	45
Jan. 2 ...	85	63	96	68	72	30	71	31	44	31	60	44

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

PISTACHIO NUTS: United States' Imports during 1929 and for the
eleven months, January 1 — November 30, 1929 and 1930

Country of origin	Calendar year 1929	Eleven months, January — November	
		1929	1930
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Syria	1,114,325	1,047,101	293,718
Italy	233,087	103,533	476,984
British India	73,243	73,243	41,011
Persia	53,600	53,600	24,990
Egypt	7,060	1,231	4,619
Turkey in Asia	766	766	0
United Kingdom	0	0	16,808
Other Countries	9,258	9,258	7,500
Total	1,491,339	1,288,732	865,630

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1929 and
official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

GRAINS: Exports from Principal Exporting Countries, October,
November and December 1929 and 1930.

Crop and country	October		November		December	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930 a/
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
EXPORTS:	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat, incl. flour -						
United States.	14,922	12,561	15,155	8,701	12,428	6,255
Canada	23,215	33,446	24,866	54,784	18,683	b/13,413
Argentina.	17,322	a/ 5,000	8,308	a/ 2,912	12,712	4,959
British India.	338	a/ 256	348	a/ 256	292	40
Australia.	1,930	a/ 7,808	2,409	a/ 5,460	4,485	10,316
Russia a/	0	22,256	0	23,328	0	11,944
Danube & Bulgaria a/	4,200	1,920	3,640	1,792	2,680	1,552
Total.	61,927	83,247	54,726	77,233	51,280	48,479
CORN:						
United States.	623	235	669	107	805	25
Argentina.	14,388	a/22,453	12,217	a/18,394	17,187	23,417
RYE:						
United States	558	40	17	c/	21	52
Russia, Dan. & Bulg. a/	534	4,586	249	3,711	111	d/ 394
BARLEY:						
United States	1,532	1,170	815	879	1,017	784
OATS:						
United States	902	20	713	49	146	17
FLAXSEED:						
Argentina.	2,197	a/ 2,025	1,148	a/ 4,285	4,063	4,973
IMPORTS:						
Wheat, incl. flour						
United States	368	2,758	789	1,610	1,145	---
FLAXSEED:						
United States	2,582	148	1,686	387	1,290	---

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Shipments from Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Less than 500. d/ First three weeks of December.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-January 3, 1929-30 & 1930-31*

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 3, 1930 and 1931

Commodity	July 1-Jan. 3		Week ending			
	1929-30	1930-31	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRAINS:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat <u>a/</u>	60,698	55,527	555	373	274	238
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	32,731	32,129	569	987	743	808
Rye	2,373	151	--	--	--	--
Corn	4,329	1,265	4	9	5	3
Oats	3,924	745	4	7	1	2
Barley <u>a/</u>	17,563	5,752	140	143	390	42
	Dec. 29-Jan. 3					
	1930	1931				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PORK:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	390	533	693	247	304	533
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	1,757	1,815	1,297	931	1,006	1,815
Lard	13,786	5,577	7,800	8,134	8,357	5,577
Pickled pork	200	125	98	141	103	125

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 39,000 bushels, flour 83,200 barrels, from San Francisco barley 42,000 bushels, rice 46,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Jan. 3	
	1928-29	1929-30	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Jan. 3	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America <u>a/</u>	499,942	301,342	4,021	4,964	3,902	156,544	202,498
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u> ...	458,649	193,380	1,598	1,414	1,491	120,724	178,793
United States	163,687	153,316	1,360	1,017	1,046	92,195	87,656
Argentina	227,059	161,265	1,244	992	1,255	97,931	24,371
Australia	107,785	61,892	2,180	2,200	2,192	22,861	38,864
Russia	8	5,672	2,568	1,920	1,216	0	71,432
Danube and Bulgaria <u>c/</u> ..	33,975	18,640	192	216	312	14,488	10,990
British India	<u>d/</u> 5,637	4,957	0	0	0	2,695	5,632
Total <u>e/</u>	874,456	553,768	10,205	10,292	8,877	294,519	353,787
Total European ship. <u>f/</u> ..	705,396	490,488	8,648	--	--	241,424	311,064
Total ex-European shipments <u>f/</u>	220,664	141,904	3,532	--	--	72,554	61,516

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria.

d/ Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels, 1929-30 figures not yet available. e/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreets. f/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Jan. 9, 1930 Cents	Jan. 1, 1931 Cents	Jan. 8, 1931 Cents
New York, 92 score.....	34.50	<u>a/</u> 28.50	28.50
Copenhagen, official quotation....	34.04	<u>a/</u> 27.72	26.50
Berlin, 1a quality.....	33.49	30.47	28.96
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish.....	36.72	30.64	29.25
Dutch, unsalted.....	38.89	33.68	31.50
New Zealand.....	33.89	25.64	25.22
New Zealand, unsalted.....	38.45	25.85	24.76
Australian.....	33.02	24.77	24.34
Australian, unsalted.....	34.11	24.98	24.76
Argentine, unsalted.....	32.81	23.68	24.12

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Jan. 8, 1930	Dec. 31, 1930	Jan. 7, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets...	Number	64,875	48,764	63,405
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	17.56	11.99	13.24
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg..	"	11.91	11.17	11.05
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	14,116	8,718	15,129
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u>	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.64	10.65	<u>c/</u>
American short cut green hams	"	21.29	20.86	20.26
American green bellies.....	"	18.25	18.03	17.38
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	"	22.59	14.56	14.99
Canadian green sides.....	"	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation. c/ Nominal.

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